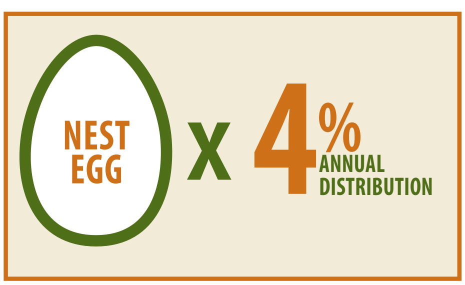
# Nest Egg Management AFTER Retirement

***Managing retirement assets after ceasing employment is every bit as important as the process employed to accumulate a nest egg. Retirees need to ensure assets are available over the rest of their lifetimes, regardless of how long they may live. With more and more Americans living well into their 90s, many retirees run the risk of depleting their savings during retirement. In order to maintain these assets, most strategies focus on* asset distribution *and* asset allocation.**

## Asset Distribution

A common mistake made by many new retirees is spending too much, too soon. Buying new toys and going on extravagant vacations certainly has its appeal, but retirees who expend too many assets at the start of retirement are jeopardizing their future financial security. The goal is to stretch these distributions out so they last over your lifetime.

As a general rule of thumb, many financial advisors currently recommend a 4% annual distribution rate from retirement assets. For example, a $100,000 nest egg would create $4,000 in annual income. Remember, this is not a fixed amount. If distributions and investment losses result in a $90,000 account balance at the end of the year, then next year's distribution needs to be limited to $3,600. Be aware that multiple years of poor returns, especially in the initial years of retirement, could require a re-evaluation and reduction in distributions.




## Asset Allocation

Most retirees will need to generate some measure of return on their assets during retirement. The amount of return needed will vary, depending on the size of the accumulated nest egg, expenditures during retirement, and the expected longevity of the retiree.

Asset allocations range from aggressive to conservative. In order to obtain higher rates of return, an aggressive investor will expose a larger percentage of their assets to investments with greater volatility. On the other hand, a conservative investor will choose more stable allocation options. The conservative approach has less risk, but generates a lower rate of return over time. Retirees need to find an appropriate asset allocation, balancing risk vs. returns. Retirees with an overly aggressive allocation may have to sell stocks or bonds during a downturn in the market, essentially locking in losses. An overly conservative approach reduces risk, but the lower rate of return over time may create a loss of purchasing power due to inflation.

One way to minimize the damage from a market downturn is by creating an emergency fund of assets in cash or any other low risk and easily liquidated option. This fund should be kept separate from all other assets and contain enough capital to keep you "afloat" for a minimum of two years. During a market downturn you can access these assets to pay your expenses, avoiding the danger of having to sell when the market is low. Once the market has rebounded, be sure to replenish your emergency fund and only tap into these assets during market downturns.

Managing your assets during retirement is essential to maintaining financial security. This can be a complicated process, depending on your individual situation. Selecting an appropriate asset allocation and distribution strategy is a personal decision. Many factors need to be considered as part of the process. NPERS encourages retirees to take the steps necessary to educate themselves. There are several books, classes, and online resources that can help. Some retirees may need to seek help from a professional financial advisor. Some individuals charge for a financial plan and others may charge only for the investments made. Shop around and compare – there are a wide variety of financial services available.